

WEATHER OF THE MONTH.

WEATHER OF NORTH AMERICA AND ADJACENT OCEANS.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

By A. J. HENRY.

From the fragmentary information at hand it appears that atmospheric pressure over both oceans increased over that of the preceding month and that matus were established in their usual positions at the season indicated by previous studies. This fact may be interpreted as indicating that the weather in general conformed closely to the seasonal average in the various parts of the Northern Hemisphere.

NORTH AMERICA.

By A. J. HENRY.

Judging by conditions as observed in the United States and Canada the primary circulation of the atmosphere was rather inactive and without distinctive characteristics. The secondary circulation was also weak, there being a decided absence of the development of severe local storms, tornadoes, and intense thunderstorms. Intense drought prevailed west of the Rockies, while rather abundant rains were the rule east of the Plains region. The temperature in the early days of the month was rather low west of the 90th meridian, but recovered and passed to the other extreme by the middle of the month. In the mountain and plateau region the dryness was coupled with high day temperatures, especially in the desert regions of the Southwest. High temperatures prevailed in the Lake region also at various times during the month.

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

By F. G. TINGLEY.

From the ships' reports at hand it appears that no unusual weather conditions prevailed on the North Pacific Ocean during June. Pressure was almost continuously above normal in the Aleutian region, in marked contrast to the low pressure which prevailed there in May, and was much below normal in the vicinity of Midway Island, also in contrast to conditions during the preceding month. Elsewhere nearly normal conditions appear to have prevailed.

NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Canada.—June 26, 1919. A tornado struck the outskirts of the small town of Empress (near Medicine Hat, Alberta) to-day, killing one and injuring several people and demolishing a number of buildings. Tornadoes are of exceptional occurrence in this region.—*N. Y. Ev. Post*, June 26, 1919.

British Isles.—Until about the 18th the type of pressure over the major part of the United Kingdom was anticyclonic, and the weather was therefore mainly fair and very dry. * * *

Between the 19th and 20th the development of a shallow depression over southern England was attended by copious and very welcome falls of rain in the Home counties; and for the remainder of the month when the prevailing winds were from between north and west the weather was cool, cloudy, and rather changeable, though mostly dry.

The general rainfall expressed as a percentage of the average was: England and Wales, 62; Scotland, 139; Ireland, 109; British Isles, 96.

In London (Camden Square) the partial drought, which had lasted for seven weeks [absolute drought, May

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN.

By F. A. YOUNG.

The North Atlantic Ocean during June is ordinarily freer from severe cyclonic storms than in any other month, and for June, 1919, the number of days on which they occurred was even less than usual.

The average monthly pressure at a number of stations on the American coast, the Azores, and British Isles, was considerably higher than usual, while at Bermuda and in West Indian waters it was either normal or slightly below.

The disturbance that covered the greater part of the region between the 40th meridian and the Canadian coast during the latter part of May, was central near St. Johns, Newfoundland, on June 1 (Chart IX), and moderate to strong southwesterly gales prevailed over a limited territory between the 40th and 45th parallels and the 40th and 50th meridians. Referring to this storm, the observer on the U. S. S. *Pretoria* states: "Gale began on May 30; lowest barometer 29.13 inches on May 31, 4 p. m.; wind south-southwest, force 9; position, latitude 39° 54' north, longitude 46° 55' west. End of gale on June 2. Highest force of wind 10." This was the only disturbance of any consequence that occurred, as during the remainder of the month only a few scattered reports were received denoting winds of gale force.

Charts X and XI, for June 14 and 15, respectively, show the general atmospheric conditions at Greenwich mean noon, shortly before the beginning and after the end of the trans-Atlantic flight made by Capt. Alcock, who left St. Johns, Newfoundland, near local noon on the 14th, arriving at Clifden, Ireland, on the morning of the 15th. (See pp. — above.)

In the 5° square that includes Halifax, Nova Scotia, fog was observed on 17 days, or 57 per cent, while for that locality the normal percentage is about 30. Reports received from vessels in different 5° squares along the northern steamer lanes, indicate that fog occurred from 1 to 5 days during the month, while off the northern coast of Scotland it was encountered on 7 days, which is somewhat above the normal.

10-June 3¹] broke up on the 19th and thereafter the weather was cool and showery.—*Symons's Met'l Magazine*, London, July 1919, p. 69.

France.—Paris, June 24, 1919. The drought which has been affecting Paris and virtually all France for several weeks seems to have been broken. Rain began falling here this morning.—*Washington Post*, June 25, 1919.

Rumania.—Cold with excessive rains over a fairly wide area have been unfavorable for the corn crop and for wheat harvest.²

India.—The monsoon is now being experienced in India. Fairly good rains have fallen over a wide area and these have facilitated preparations for the autumn crop of native food grains.³

Argentina—Chile.—The Trans-Andine Railway has been blocked for some time by snowslides.³

Australia.—Frequent rains in the wheat regions have put the soil in excellent condition for sowing.³

¹ *Nature* (London), June 26, 1919, p. 329.² *N. Y. Ev. Post*, June 18, 1919.³ *Idem.*, June 19, 1919.